

# NAVY READY FOR WILSON'S CALL TO MEET ISSUE WITH BERLIN

Continued from Page One  
German intrigues against this country constitute the last straw and that war between Germany and America is inevitable.

## U. S. READY TO ARM AMERICAN SHIPS AT ORDER OF PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Arrangements to put into effect the policy of "armed neutrality" against Germany await the word of President Wilson. The plans of the navy are complete. Within half an hour after the order is issued to arm American merchantmen the Atlantic yards of the department will be at work.

Administration leaders in Congress were working overtime to expedite the legislation demanded by the Chief Executive.

Passage of the armed neutrality measure in the House, with modification but with only thirteen members opposed, presaged a support of President Wilson which surprised even the leaders.

The bill, however, is distasteful in its present form to the Administration. Hence, when it reaches the Senate, the Senate measure will be substituted.

### PLOT SPURS CONGRESS TO QUICK ACTION

If both houses agree—and they doubtless will under the spur of the German-Mexican-Japan plot—Wilson will be authorized to use instrumentalities other than guns, gunners and money to cope with the crisis; and the House provision against German war-risk insurance of munition ships will be stricken out.

The legislation is to be engrossed as soon as finally approved by both houses and will immediately be signed. Shortly thereafter the orders to arm American ships will issue from the White House. Then the issue will again be passed directly to Germany.

What additional steps besides furnishing guns, ammunition and experienced gunners will be taken is known only to the President and his advisers. They have worked out all their plans behind the curtain of absolute necessary secrecy. But it is known that nothing has been left undone to safeguard the interests of the United States at home and abroad.

### PRESIDENT READY TO HANDLE SITUATION

The fact that the White House confidently announces that there will be no extra session of Congress "at this time" indicates that the President believes he can handle all expected developments. The work of general preparedness has been greatly simplified by the passage of the new revenue bill, which furnishes the sinews of war for all of the national defense program.

So far as the German plot to involve the United States in war with Japan and Mexico is concerned, it was stated at the State Department today that there was nothing to add to Secretary Lansing's letter to the Senate, which confirmed the authenticity of the Zimmermann letter to the German Minister at Mexico City. The Administration, it was explained, is not desirous at the present moment of permitting details of German anti-American plotting to become public. It may be that further revelations can be made, Secretary Lansing said, but for the present it would be unwise to add anything to the plot details already known.

## MEXICO, CUBA AND COSTA RICA WERE FIELDS OF GERMAN PLOTTING

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Millions of dollars have been sent to the de facto Government of Mexico recently by Germans in the United States. It was learned on high Government authority today.

Some of these millions were in the form of "personal loans" to Mexico. Other millions went into the purchase of smelter plants wherever available in Carranza's republic.

The money was sent in spite of warning by the United States Government that such "loans" would not have the support of this Government unless all details of the arrangements between the lending parties and Carranza met with the approval of the United States.

This was one of the countless developments which began coming to light today following official disclosure by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing of a carefully planned plot to unite Mexico and Japan with the Imperial German Government in a war on the United States.

It was definitely established that full instructions to German consuls in the United States were sent to von Bernstorff at the same time as the "Zimmermann" letter.

These instructions covered the handling of pending business and directed further dismantling of German ships in American harbors in event of a break in relations. They covered also the matter of instructions to be left by consuls with special agents when the consuls left this country. The scope of the orders to the consuls is understood to be broad and in many respects startling.

All go to show, it is officially declared, that while at peace with this Government, Germany was constantly plotting hostile acts in hundreds of forms against the United States.

It is a fact that evidence of established German propaganda has been found in the revolutions both in Cuba and Costa Rica. Within the last few weeks President Gonzalez of Costa Rica has conferred with Secretary Lansing and President Wilson regarding the situation in his country, now ruled by a de facto head with Gonzales temporarily in exile.

Shortly after Gonzalez's meeting with officials here, it was pointed out the State Department announced the de facto Government of Costa Rica would not be recognized by the United States.

Immediately afterward the de facto head of Costa Rica announced that he did not need or care for the support of the United States.

Officials here intimate strongly the de facto head of Costa Rica is American republic is probably otherwise cared for.

Evidence of Teuton propaganda in other Latin-American countries is also being carefully investigated.

In this connection some concern is felt here over restlessness that has sprung up in Colombia, because of the indefinite postponement of the Colombian-American treaty.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, will rush action on the treaty during the extra Senate session after March 4.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's statement into more detailed negotiations with America about the admission of passenger ships. The Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted our communications and thereupon received from Mr. Lansing a note in very polite terms.

Lansing says he is authorized by President Wilson to say that the Government of the United States will negotiate with Germany very gladly if Germany can cease her decision of January 21. This being absolutely impossible, the negotiations had to be considered a failure before they really had begun.

The Reichstag sessions adjourned today until March 20. Preliminary work of the Parliament has been disposed of. Announcement prior to the closing made public the fact that in Berlin alone so far, a quarter of a billion marks (\$50,000,000) had been expended in aiding soldiers' families.

Berlin newspapers were filled today with appeals in their campaign for enlistment in the voluntary civil war service. Compulsory service in this branch becomes effective April 1.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's statement.

"In the affair of our negotiations with the United States, the underlying facts are these," he said. "On February 24, I received by the good offices of the Swiss Federal Council a telegram of the Swiss Minister at Washington, who, after the breaking off of relations with the United States, represents our interests there. The telegram had the following contents: 'If the German Government would now show inclination to negotiate with the United States about the blockade then in the Swiss Minister would gladly be willing to take further care of this affair.'

"All the speakers yesterday declared that the breaking off of relations with the United States was regrettable. No doubt it would be still more regrettable if there would be war with the United States. Between both countries there exists the old friendly relations. There is no political antagonism between the countries and in the economic domain they more or less depend on each other. One could even say that they ought to be economic allies; therefore, it is easy to understand that the Government took care to avoid everything which might intensify the conflict and cause war with America. From the standpoint of these considerations we examined the suggestion.

"From the very outset we were absolutely certain that on our part the submarine war ought in no way to be limited by concession. Obviously our wish to come to an understanding with America only can be accomplished so far that we do not conflict with our declaration of barred zones which we are firmly decided to maintain against our enemies under all circumstances.

"Only after long consideration we decided to use our sharpest weapon. You know the course of our negotiations with America and our honest, sincere peace offer and the warning rebuke by our enemies. To our attempt our adversaries opposed their will to annihilate and thus nothing was left us but to take the last and best weapon.

"After we took this decision obviously no backward step was any longer possible.

NEUTRALITY TO SUFFER  
We regret that neutrality has to suffer. It is, but we can't help that. From the standpoint of these considerations, in my opinion, to America I only said that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate under conditions that the establishment of peace should not be hindered.

ment to the Reichstag is the first official admission that Germany did suggest to the United States the admission of passenger ships to the barred zone as a basis for further negotiations. Earlier dispatches from Berlin asserted that the Swiss Minister was acting on his own responsibility and not under instructions from Berlin, when he made this proposal to Secretary of State Lansing.

## THREE NEWSPAPER MEN INDICTED IN NEW YORK AS GERMAN SPIES

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Federal Grand Jury, which has spent five days probing the alleged spy plot by which American newspaper correspondents were sent to England as "observers," this afternoon indicted George Vaux Bacon, Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunenberg.

The charge against the men was launching a military enterprise for a foreign Government on United States soil.

The indictments charged that Sander and Wunenberg sent spies to Great Britain and Ireland to obtain information for military authorities in Germany, particularly to discover sailing times of merchant ships and to collect information regarding economic conditions.

It is charged the two men under arrest here obtained passports for Bacon, furnished him with addresses of persons to whom he might give the information he collected and supplied him with funds. Bacon formerly was a newspaperman in Gary, Ind., and Cleveland.

It is understood British authorities are to return Bacon to this country for trial. The two alleged leaders of the plot, who were arrested when detention of George V. Bacon, in England, was followed by revelations of a spy system, pleaded not guilty and were released on \$5000 bail. They were granted a week in which to file motions.

Seven American reporters, it was charged, were placed in England and Holland and forwarded military information here for relay to Germany. Two of these men, beside Bacon, are said to be detained, and it is understood others were placed under observation.

Information, through listening to telephone conversations, of meetings by conspirators, and have been to all sections of the country to watch for outbreaks.

The story of German intrigue as told here involved the detention of General Carranza and the substitution of General Obregon, Cabrera, or some other Mexican who had a following. The recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States is said, stopped the plans. Propagandists also are said to have been responsible for stories that General Carranza had forced American troops to evacuate Vera Cruz.

### FOUR YARROWDALE MEN REACH COPENHAGEN

LONDON, March 2.—Dr. H. B. Snyder, of Norfolk, Va.; Dr. John Davis, of New York; Dr. Richard Zabriskie, of Englewood, N. J.; and Orville McKim, of Watertown, N. Y., the four Americans from the steamship Yarrowdale who were released by the German Government, reached Copenhagen today.

The Yarrowdale men were released for assistance in getting home.

Berlin, March 2.—Officials here expressed the hope today that the release of four American Yarrowdale prisoners will at least offer proof that Entente charges that Germany is seeking deliberately to provoke war with the United States are unfounded.

The other Americans from the Yarrowdale will be set at liberty when the quarantine period expires at the camp where they are now detained. The four en route to Denmark were dressed as officers and held in another camp.

There is little hope that the departure of the Yarrowdale men will do any more than slightly decrease the tension between the two countries. But, officials said today, their arrival in Denmark will at least dispel the belief existing in some quarters in America that a so-called military party in Germany is guiding the country's destinies. Had Germany desired war with the United States it was pointed out, she would have delayed the release of the Yarrowdale men, by one pretext or other, until public sentiment in the United States became more inflamed.

Now that the Laconia sinking has passed without a declaration of war by the United States, official circles here are awaiting the action of the United States Congress on President Wilson's request for authority to arm ships. [The result of the House vote empowering the President to act had not reached Berlin when this dispatch was filed.] The German press almost unanimously agrees that the arming of American merchantmen can mean nothing but war.

U. S. PROBING ACTIVITY  
OF GERMANS IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—United States Government agents are directing their attention toward German activity in the Tampico oil district in Mexico where the oil supply for the British navy is obtained. It is feared the Germans will attempt to influence the Mexicans to cut off this supply. The recent uprising of Felix Diaz's followers in the Tampico district and in the State of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas is attributed to German influence.

At least ten German army officers are in the service of General Francisco Murguerra, Carranza's commander of the division of the north, according to information obtained by United States Government agents here. One of the officers is quartermaster general at Juarez. In other Carranza divisions many Germans are in Mexican service, among them the chief of staff to Governor General Gabriel Gaviro, of the State of Durango.

Government advisers are that anti-American uprisings in Chihuahua, Tereoson and Durango, during the period the American expedition was in Mexico, was caused by German influence. In Tereoson a colony of forty Germans are charged with responsibility for the riot which resulted in the destruction of the American consulate last summer. Sixty Germans are said to remain in Chihuahua and the only mining and smelting plant now operating in northern Mexico is being conducted by a German company at Mapimi, Durango.

Two German doctors are said to be with Villa near Parral, attending his wounds and directing his operations.

CABRERA AND OBREGON  
NAMED IN PLOT TALES

NEW YORK, March 2.—Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in General Carranza's Cabinet; General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War; the late Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, and others were named today by various stories of German intrigue in connection with a plot to foment revolts and anti-American outbreaks in Mexico. The New York police and agents of the United States Department of Justice are said to have had word of German operations as long ago as last June, when investigations of wire-tapping in New York by the police department are said to have stopped efforts to run down the conspiracy.

Police officials are said to have obtained

ment of any participation in the German plot, and probably denied that the scheme was ever actually broached to the Carranza Government. It is expected to be issued within the next few days. Probably it will be the first official act of a new Foreign Minister, whose appointment by First Chief Carranza is expected at Guadalajara today.

The general feeling in Mexico is that the Zimmermann letter cannot be genuine. Both the Japanese and German Ministers denied knowledge of the plan.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Acting under State Department orders Ambassador to Mexico Fletcher will ask General Carranza to make plain to this Government his attitude regarding the German plot to plunge Mexico and Japan into war against the United States. The Washington Government is anxious to ascertain whether the German proposal—even though it did not reach Carranza—is in any way affecting his attitude toward this Government.

U-BOATS TO OPERATE  
DISGUISED AS SCHOONERS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—German submarines disguised as sailing vessels plan to prey upon the merchant shipping of the Atlantic Ocean, according to information in the hands of the State Department. It was learned through authoritative sources here today. The department, through the customs service, is conducting an investigation of reports to the effect that a disguised submarine campaign is to be conducted and that a few of the craft already have made their appearance.

The plan contemplates the equipment of submarines with false masts and sails. With these the U-boats will sail upon the surface, appearing, except upon near scrutiny, to be inoffensive fishing schooners. Thus disguised, they can approach near enough to vessels without exciting suspicion and inviting attack. They then can launch their torpedoes at safe range, and either sail away on the surface or submerge, casting loose the false rigging.

The State Department has evidence relating to the discovery of one of these vessels by a foreign merchantman. The vessel's captain realized, upon sighting one of the disguised U-boats, that it was moving too rapidly to be under sail power. Examining it with his glasses, he discovered the true character of the vessel and attacked it, sinking the submarine. Details of the encounter are being kept secret for the present.

It is believed here that Germany has hit upon the disguised submarine plan as a means of combating armed merchantmen, which, in the daytime could sink a submarine by gunfire before the U-boat could come close enough to discharge a torpedo with unerring aim.

350-FOOT U-BOATS  
BUILT BY GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, March 2.—The Telegraf published an interview with a German soldier who for some time has been serving as a clerk in the Vulkan shipyard at Hamburg, where the U-boats were from the army as a punishment. He preferred to escape across the frontier.

This man left Hamburg late in February. There were then in the Vulkan yard eight large submarines on the stocks. These are the latest type. They are nearly 350 feet long and armed like a small cruiser and can carry twenty torpedoes and a crew of thirty-two.

Gangs of 120 men are at work day and night on each submarine. The completion of a U-boat of this type requires three months. Besides the submarines small cruisers are now building in the Vulkan dockyard of the new, so-called Stadt class. These are 430 feet long.

ROOSEVELT ADVOCATES  
BIG ARMY RIGHT NOW

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—"If we go to war with Germany we must strike hard with the largest expeditionary force that can be raised," declared Colonel Roosevelt in an interview published here today, endorsing the Connecticut plan of taking a military census.

"No fight was ever won by parrying alone," he continued. "A fight must be won by hitting. It would be ruinous to go to war a little, and not much. It would be ruinous to prepare a little, and only a little."

Commenting on the disclosure of the at-

JAPAN AND MEXICO PLAN  
STATEMENTS ON NOTE

TOKIO, March 2.—The idea that Japan might desert the Entente and join Germany in waging war on the United States was characterized as "utterly preposterous" by a high Government official today. It is reported that the Foreign Office is preparing a formal statement reaffirming Japan's allegiance to the Entente and assuring the United States of its friendly feeling.

Officials here at first refrained from all comment on the sensational charge of German plotting emanating from Washington because it was confined only in press dispatches. Later word reached Tokyo that the Administration had vouched for the authenticity of the story.

One prominent personage declared his belief that the Zimmermann note was "planted" by Germany. German diplomats, he said, counted upon its discovery to create suspicion against Japan both in America and Entente countries, and to frighten the American people into remaining out of the war. This view was not general.

"Germany may have planned such a move," said one well-informed person, "but how foolish for Japan to ally herself with a waning Power and brand herself a traitor in history."

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—Formal disavowal by the Mexican Gov-

tempt to align Japan and Mexico against the United States, the Colonel said: "What Germany attempts to do now, even should it fail, it will try to do some time in the future."

WOMAN ACCUSED OF FRAUD  
Complainants Say She Solicited and Obtained Money Under False Pretense

Charged with obtaining money under false pretense by using the name of the Western Home for Poor Children, Forty-first and Baring streets, Mrs. Bertie Hindshaw, who gave her address as 6732 Chester avenue, was held under \$500 bail for court today by Magistrate Stevenson at the Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue station.

Appearing against her were H. P. Stevenson, 3509 Haverford avenue, and M. J. Callahan, 3524 Market street, who were suspicious of the woman's soliciting of money for the home. Mrs. Annie Sapper, matron of the home, declared the woman had no authority to solicit.

Find Man Shot to Death  
SUNBURY, Pa., March 2.—With a bullet hole through his heart, and a revolver lying on the floor, the body of William Clark, twenty-eight years old, was found in bed at his home yesterday. He had been ill for weeks. A noise was heard by members of the family earlier, but they thought an earthenware crock in the cellar had been upset by the family cat.

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